

THE
FOREIGN MISSION
TASK

Urgent



A FIVE YEAR FOREIGN MISSION PROGRAM
FOR FIVE MILLION PEOPLE

(Prepared one year ago)

	Present Staff		New Staff		For New	For New
	Missionaries		Missionaries		Foreign	Native
	Foreign-Native		Foreign-Native		Staff	Staff
Africa -----	32	80	21	67	\$133,500	\$33,625
Porto Rico -----	7	15	5	19	25,000	50,940
Japan -----	7	25	9	39	44,500	34,380
China -----	19	41	19	44	111,000	59,220
Philippine Is. -----	8	38	12	45	67,500	30,180
Totals -----	73	199	66	214	\$381,500	\$208,345

	For New Prop.	For Upkeep &	For Spcl.	
	& Equipment	Gen. Expense	Funds	Totals
Africa -----	\$149,250	\$ 13,700	\$ 18,500	\$348,575
Porto Rico -----	78,500	5,000	12,200	171,640
Japan -----	280,850	33,200	11,375	404,305
China -----	306,000	25,000	14,000	515,220
Philippine Is. -----	164,850	59,575	11,000	333,105
Totals -----	\$979,450	\$136,475	\$ 67,075	\$1,772,845

	To Be Pro-	To Be Sent
	vided on	From
	the Field	the U. S.
Africa -----	\$ 44,400	\$304,175
Porto Rico -----	11,100	160,540
Japan -----	22,175	382,130
China -----	29,085	486,135
Philippine Is. -----	92,225	240,880
Totals -----	\$198,985	1,573,860
Five times annual budget needed for current work-----		\$1,250,000
Total -----		\$2,823,860
Amount needed for one year, -----		\$ 564,772

THE FOREIGN MISSION TASK

Urgent

Yesterday afternoon we were considering the Foreign Missionary Task as big, definite, cooperative and fruitful, now for the urgency of the task.

Let us think as specifically as possible. In Africa industrial education is being increasingly stressed. Our missions have given far and away more attention to this important subject than any other in our part of Africa. But we must do better. A well prepared manual training teacher and a practical printer are needed at the Albert Acad my.

Two families, one for evangelistic work and one for industrial education, are needed at Rotifunk so that they can help bridge over each other's furloughs. The two together would be responsible for the oversight of all the industrial work and the work of upbuilding churches among our portion of the Timni people. It makes one's heart ache to know that one young woman, a trained nurse, has been chiefly responsible for this station for two years.

A second family is needed at Shenge to reinforce Brother Rosselot and take care of the work in that district when Rosselot's furlough falls due.

Another family is needed at Tiama to reinforce Brother Harry Crim.

A doctor is needed at Jiamia where a hospital is now being erected. A total of eleven additional missionaries for Africa.

One doesn't like to make our foreign work appear as a pitiful tale, but our work in Porto Rico is carried forward by a staff much too slender. Human nature, no matter how willing, can not always stand the strain some of our people require of it. An additional evangelistic family, a doctor and his wife, and at least one trained nurse are needed—a total of five new missionaries.

Work is being opened in Santo Domingo. In addition to the spiritual needs of the Dominican people, there are thousands of Porto Rican people, among them hundreds of Christians going to Santo Domingo. The people of Santo Domingo have seen our marines and business men. Is it not important that they see the representatives of the Church? We should share in this work there from the beginning, at least to the extent of supporting two families.

In Japan three families are insistently asked for.

China needs at least seven more American workers—a doctor and wife, a trained nurse and two evangelistic families.

The Philippine's Mission needs, oh, so, sorely, seven additional missionaries for work among students in Manila and San Fernando, the development of our churches on the lowlands and the evangelization of the mountain people.

Does this staff of forty additional missionaries, or one hundred and twelve altogether, seem unreasonable? Is it not possible for a person to tell without going abroad that one hundred and twelve missionaries are not an unreasonable

number of teachers, pastors and doctors, who are to be the Christian leaders for a group like the population of Ohio, when nearly half of the number are missionary wives?

And these missionaries need homes. Every father or mother would agree, if he or she were to go abroad and go into the homes in which their children are sometimes obliged to live, if they must rent houses, that the urgency of providing additional residences for families going out is very great indeed. It is impossible to rent habitable homes where they ought to be. And nothing can exceed the importance to a missionary of having a proper home. It does not need to be palatial, but drainage, sun-light and proper air spaces are absolutely necessary for efficient service. Twenty of these residences at least are needed—six in Africa, two in Porto Rico, two in Santo Domingo, three in Japan, three in China and four in the Philippine Islands, of which two would be in the mountains.

Eight churches are also needed in such places as Freetown, Yauco, Osaka, Kobe, Canton, Siu Lam, Manila and one in Santo Domingo.

Two school buildings are also urgently needed in China for boys' school work.

The appeals from the field also state the needs of increasing the number of African, Porto Rican, Japanese, Chinese and Filipino pastors, teachers and deaconesses from 199 to 301.

The demand from the field is for just about fifty percent increase for both American and other national workers.

The maintenance of our work the past quadrennium was \$601,622.32 for current work. A fifty percent increase in staff would require approximately \$902,433.48.

In addition there are the needs of twenty residences, the larger and important churches and schools, that will cost \$267,000.00 or \$64,251.00 per year for buildings.

The urgency of these needs is accentuated by the years our answer has been delayed. In 1911, Dr. S. S. Hough and Bishop G. M. Mathews published "The Call of China and the Islands." The needs those men set down in that book had existed for years before they visited these fields they reported on.

In that report Bishop Mathews strongly urges the needs of \$23,000.00 for residence, church and school buildings. None of this \$23,000.00 urgently needed in 1911 has yet been paid.

When Doctor Hough visited the Far East there were twenty-five missionaries in the three missions. After going over the field and consultation, twenty-four additional missionaries were asked for—a total of forty-nine. After ten years there are only six more missionaries connected with those fields than there were in 1911.

Two churches, two boys' school buildings and residences needed in 1911 have not yet been supplied.

The Philippines Mission staff is no stronger today than in 1911, though the church membership has doubled and the field enlarged by assuming responsibility for 150,000 additional mountain people.

There were three families on the Japanese Mission staff in 1911, and three today. Where is the instrument that can measure the heart-aches of our faithful men and women abroad who have through these ten years looked for reinforcements that never came?

Again let it be repeated, the age of these appeals add to their urgency.

The new emphasis on efficiency due to the progress of the world adds to this urgency.

All work, certainly all professional work, needs to be done better today than in 1911.

Missionaries are expected to teach better, to be better doctors, to preach in a foreign language better than in 1911.

The time has gone by when a missionary could be a doctor, teacher and evangelist. Missionaries should be saved from attempting the impossible. If forty-nine missionaries were needed in the Far East in 1911, they surely are needed today.

In order that our young people who go out with high hopes of rendering efficient service, may not be placed in positions where their hopes will be crushed, a staff of at least 112 missionaries is needed.

But a more compelling reason for urgency in supplying these needs abroad in any adequate way is because we have Good News that a million families need to hear. Some have heard a little and desire more; others have heard but are indifferent. But the children will hear.

We have a duty to all, to adults. But the children are our field. We can have as many of them as we can provide meeting places and teachers for.

To say nothing about the needs of the parents with all their baffling problems, the needs of the sick and the aged, let 2,000,000 children make their appeal to you. Whether their welfare, temporal and eternal, is changed for the better or not, during the four years largely depends on influences which you do or do not release here.

Back of the big figures in a heroic program of advance, I would have you see the faces of these eager-eyed, ambitious children.

The man or the men who refuse to accept a heroic missionary program do not merely turn a secretary down or turn a Board down, they turn the hopes of little boys and girls down, and turn them back to false gods, to disease unchecked, to ignorance and sin with no Savior.

It is particularly in behalf of these boys and girls that the entire program carefully prepared by our missionaries is laid before you. It seems like a big program. There are certain items in it that seem to me are especially urgent, but until these million homes vote with grateful, uplifted hands, that their home life has been changed, that the sick are being kindly cared for, that the children are going to school, that the parents and children have found the joy to be experienced by entering into fellowship with Christ, I dare not change by one iota the bigness of the program presented by the report.

ALFRED T. HOWARD,
Acting General Secretary.

